THE REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR., AIRA HIS VIEWS IN BOSTON.

They Were What Might Have flore Espected From Him. Where the Facts Do Not Agree
With Them. The Ministry and the Saffrage
Question. A Federal Decision That a
Woman May Re the Head of the Heuse.
Even if she Has a Husband.

There are some things one is rejuctant to
Outh even for the sake of "rejorm," and among
hom is such an address as the one delivered

"Man has a jud
legically and in deliver and in the should seed in the same and in the same and in the rate of the should advise the should advise the should he quite in the same and in the case of the should advise the should he quite in the same and in the case of the should advise the should advise the should advise the same and the same

them is such an address as the one delivered by the Rev Thomas Dixon, dr. of New York, in Tremont Temple, Boston, last week, the papers say "to 2000 breathless auditors" will be remembered that a few years ago ! a debate in New York was arranged between this Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr. and the Rev ; Anna Howard Shaw. When she rose to speak she stated that she was at a loss to know how to reply, as her antagonist had descended into depths where a self-respecting woman could follow This Boston discourse shows that he has not yet succeeded in reaching any higher ground on what is comprehensively known as "the woman question." Fifty years ago, when it was first agitated, it was a common thing for "gentlemen of the cloth" to indulge in vulgar abuse and ribaldry to express their bitter hostlity, but at the present day the Rev. Mr. Dixon stands alone among his brethren in this style of discussion. It is a natter of regret that Dr. George C. Lorimer, she honored pastor of Tremont Temple and himself an advocate of woman's enfranchisenent, should give Mr. Dixon this wide opportunity to exploit his well-known ideas. There have been legislators in recent years

have indulged in coarse allusions when who have inclused in coarse was up for debate, but the interests of women was up for debate, but the interests of women was up for the constituents have retired in the favor. The Methodiat Bashog labeled, the private life at the first have been considered, and a solid property of the country, receives such a hecture with convisions of laughter. There is not public coaser of other culties in the East. We will hazard the crinton, however, that if the public coaser of other culties in the East. We will hazard the crinton, however, that if the Rev. Mr. Dixon can get this lecture on 'The New Worman' past the health officers of the country to be an expected to the country of the stage where they can consider woman suffrage from some other standpoint than that of sex. It is often said that ministers are no better than other men. When such is the case they would better step down out is the case they would better step down out is the case they would better step down out is the case they would better step down out is the case they would better step down out is the case they would better step down out is the case they would better step down out is the case they would better step down out is the case they would better step down out is the case they would better step down out is the case they would be the step of the case in the case of the step of the case is the case where the case where and the favor is the case they would be the step of the case in the case of the step of the case is the case where the case where and the favor is the case is the case where the case where are not being to the case of the case bill in the interests of women was up for debate, but their constituents have retired them to private life at the first opportunity.

bis children and hand down his name and property. He was so well pleased with this method that he enacted laws giving himself the sole right to these children and depriving the mother of all possession. She has had to keep of all possession. She has had to keep of the day before. She oould not remember the title but it was something about women. In the evening he brought has not yet succeeded. Oh, no; men never have been and never will be loved into menogamy. They themselves may love one person enough to be faithful unto death, but the average monogamist is one from a sense of honor, self-respect and principle, which would be in nowise affected by the entranchisement of women. The ratio of morality is just as great among men in those four Western States as in any other four which can be named in any part of the country.

Here is another fine extract from this teacher of the divine gospei:

"If women are brought to the halls of legistation the power of sex attraction may result in the worst corruption the world has evereseen. Women rulers never elevated the world, as is shown clearly enough in the record of Catharine of Russin; while the example of Catharine of Russin; while the example of Catharine of Russin; while the example of The Rhode Leland Suffrace Convention.

in the worst corruption the world has ever seen. Women rulers never elevated the world, as is shown clearly enough in the record of Catharine of Russin; while the example of Julius Casar and, slas, of one of the most able and brilliant statesmen ever sent to our halls of Concress, show the terrible power of sex attraction, when unchecked, over even the greatest of men."

One really needs an antiseptic in going into this. Unfortunately we are unable to tell which one of the "brilliant statesmen" Mr. Dixon refers to; but one thing is certain, he did not find this powerful "attraction" in the "halls of lecislation," for no women are admitted to either House of Congress. If, then, there is no difficulty in finding it on the outside, these noor, weak Congressional invertebrates cannot be saved by prohibiting women from a lectimate place in levislative women from a lectimate place in levislative mall those Western States and never a breath of scandal in one instance. But if the possession of political power is going to make women so unattractive that their husbands will rush into polygamy, how is it going to make women so unattractive that their husbands will rush into polygamy, how is it going to make women so unattractive that it will not be sa'e for them to sit in the same legislators are weaker than all tops of the words.

Almanac Weather Sharps.

From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

"Speaking of almanac predictions as compared to weather bureau forecasts," said a vertice that country, and in the prayer meetings and church compittees? If, however, legislators are weaker than all tops of the words of the words. Where they differ is in the length of the words that we weather repeats itself at certain in tervals. Where they differ is in the length of the words. have enough strength of character for the

This Reverence surely has been reading the documents of the auti-suffrage association, for there is the only piace where such association, for there is the only piace where such association, for there is the only piace where such association, for there is the only piace where such association, for there is the only piace where such association, for there is the only piace where such association, for the reading the older publications is never less than a million. Some of the older publications is never less than a million. Nerro for the Hall of Fame.

From the Atlana Journal.

Formal exercises celebrating the opening of the fall session of the Gammon Theological Seminary were held in the chapel of that institution yesterday. An address was delivered by the Rev Dr. James A. Taber, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Chattanos and work for it side by side for balf a century. Mr and Mrs. Livermore, Dr. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Sewall, Mr. Blackeyell and his wife, Lucy Stone, are conspicuous extended in Resident of the twentieth century some that before the close of the twentieth century some that the Resident of the treatment of the country to the country to the country to the publications is never less than a million. Nearo for the Hall of Fame.

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THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. Pure and peaceful homes. Mr. Dizon is challenged to produce one, just one, "sifted expendent of the ballot" in this country who declares the partiage unnatural and the family hadeful. his reckless and un-Christianitke

cial mind, and weighs facts decid mind, and weight facts detail in forming his conclu-lending characteristics are div. That of woman is love, sentiments prevent the full alfunctions. When she knows amply because 'Let woman power and not horse-power, that he have homes Dixon, Jr., the latter the former indeed.

It would be most unjust to judge of the atti-tude of the clerry in general on the question of the enfranchisement of women by such repre-sentatives as the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr. Its advocates in his own Baptist denomination are headed by Dr. Robert S. Mearthur of Calvary Church, New York, and Dr. John W. Boardman of the Arch Street Church, Philadelphia. Bishop Phillips Brooks used to say he wished he could sign a petition for woman sufrage every day. Bishop Huntington, Dr. Rainsford and Dr. Heber Newton are among other prominent Episcopalians who have deother prominent Episcopalians who have de-clared in its favor. The Methodist Bishops Bowman, Haven, Simpson, Newman, Hurst, Thoburn, Warren, Turner, Walters, Moore and Hamilton lead the hoes of ministers of that

If, however, legislators are weaker than all other men, why not trust women themselves to have enough strength of character for the salivation of both?

As for Julius Cresar, history says his wife was a paragen of all the virtues, with no aspirations for political power. Why, then, did she not flore her husband into menogramy And why does Mr. Dixon refer to Catharine of Russia as the typical woman ruler, with Queen Victoria so near at hand?

If a woman votes with her husband, he says, there is no sense in it. If a husband and wife should stump their districts as opposing candidates they would never love azun. This has happened in Kansas and in Illinois, with perfect roof mature on the part of both, and in each case the one who succeeded made the other a departy. In Montana a man and a woman ran for the office of Attorney-General on opposing ticlets, and at the end of the campaigneer married and are living happily together. Mr. Dixon places conjugal love on a very low plane. He seems to have no conception of the higher forms of affection in marriage—a commideship passible only between causlas a mutual respect for the opinions of the other, a broad tolerance which does not interefere with personal their There has been just as great an untrovement in the relations of husband and wife as in those which exist between revisitable, the international laws of modern civilization, the weakest country is entitled to the same instruments and the shift of the higher there has been just as great an untrovement in the relations of husband and wife as in those which exist between revisitable the recommendation as the strongest; and marriage is approaching the lideal condition, the weakest country is entitled to the same is consideration as the strongest; and marriage is approaching the lideal condition, the weakest contry is entitled to the same strongest; and marriage unnatural and the same partied life and the build cannot survive together for a century, says the Reverend the political parties of the planets when existing th

that before the close of the twentieth century some negro, who shall have made his name immerial by no-Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Sawaii, Mr. Blackwell and his wife. Lucy Stone, are conspicuous examples in Boston. In Philadelphia were James and Luczeila Mott, in New York Mr. and Mrs. Btanton: in Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. John Hooker and Dr. and Mrs. Stowe; and stretching throughout the United States the list might be extended indeficitely. All of these husbands and wives indeficitely. All of these husbands and wives factor in the lives of the students and their friends that the state of amilies of children and maintained.

out the United State of these husbands and wives factor in the lives feared families of children and maintained who were present.

POSES WORTH READING.

The Song of Steem The song of the ship of the ballying and Has oft been sung before; Now she stanchly rode the shrieting go .

Mid the crashing breakers' root. The praise of the stordy coach of mail Hee proved a stirring theme. As it recklassly rushed o'er till and daid Drawn by its foam-flecked team.

But the energy locked in the diamend black Since first the world began, Has yfelded its prison power back To work the will of man, And the liner swift ploughs the mighty mate Where erst the white wings few.

And the steed of steel skims the pathless plats Which the mall coach never knew, The lathe, the drill, the press, the loom, The winch, the walking beam,

The many power plants that bloom, Attest the might of steam. But the greatest good it has ever borneto when in the cool November morn It radiates through your flat.

Astomobile to Berse.

Ge to then equine detard. toon will thou find thy place With other relies of an ancient times The Dodo, the Pellcosaurus, The Thingum bob and the Whattenam An infant am I, 'tis true But what a hearty, lusty fellow, With a constitution of steel, not more from Thou would'st point with soors at my lack of

ABcestry. I would have you know I am the fruit of generations and generations of giant brains. The concentration of years of thought and tell have concrived me.
As the swift-moving railway train has displaced the

lumbering stage coach, So I will displace you I have my faults, but my virtues o'er tower them. What if I bust a fue, Or if my igniter fails to spart. Or even if I do short circuit occasionally? If I were a horse, I'd have the glanders, or a spavin. Or the unromantic colle. Without a cause I'd shy and throw my ride. Dost thou know, foolish horse, Thy days are numbered! Por be it known

When man has once began to feel The thrill of life along the keel He turne his pitying eres upon thee "Thou wert a good makeshire

I thank thee kindly. Thou must stand anda You wont Do

PASSAIG M. J. Nov. 10. A Connacht Love Song. THE METRE OF THE ORIGINAL

W. H. STERMENHAM

Little charmer over there.
To my prayer, oh, turn not cold:
Child, whose I cks unto the flowers
Pall in abovers of languid gold;
Child beneath whose brows of fet
Eyes deep set of dreamy grap
Through the darkness haunt and haunt ma,
Daunt and daunt me all the day.

From the Athenaeum.

Like the swan thy bosom shows: Pert thy nose and round thy ching Small thy mouth of smiting red. Bight the bed of pearls therein. Oh, thy white hand's centle gestures: Oh, they vesture's floating flow! Oh, to hear thy voice and bloss it, Then to miss it sh, the woe!

Oh, the snowy distering blossom
Of thy bosom. Brauch of May.
Whil thy steps go dancing by me
Down the thymy meadow way.
Pity now I'm not with thee
Under key in Waterford.
Those soft Engered prims of thine
Locked in mine, O meld adored.
ALPRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

Oh! For the Haleron Days.

From the Washington Calored American. It was in days primeral When man at the outskirts of bright Bdes stook. Just at the dawn of evil: Neither being nor wishing to be good.

Nor how and why to be knowing. Simply an authorpoid, mindices and dense To all but the wind's sharp blowing. And the dread gnawing of hunger intense. Slaying, but not for the pleasure It gave to sacrifice life in man's block But to fill a fond'ess embracure, Then sooth to loll in his pallet of mud.

Then was he souliers and savage, Crude in the mak-shifts which sultivate crima Svivan in habit: to ravage Knowing not how in that far away time.

Later he discovered progression
And learned to wear clothes of manifold styles
Which very wicked concession
Provoked him to manners insuffrably vile.

Finally he conquered true culture Both of a burnart and concentrate kind. Then evoluted a vulture With a cupning and polemical mind.

He feeds on the world, retenting Kever so long as there yet stave a blia. And givis on his brother, resenting Discussion that argues the question, "not right."

This is styled civilization
And a flight toward the ideal slouds.
While the mobin cultured vecation
Is hanging poor "negroes" in crowia.

That high the new indication of refinement has ascended with ease Must call for a full vindication By a glance at our "Tynch" laden trees, Or the broad streets of the city.
Where now the votive of knowledge is "wredk."
And the rabble is shorn of ell pity.
At the mere sight of an African's need.

Oh! for the happy days tribal
And the catch as catch can fashion to fiva.
Unicarned of laws and the fible
Which percolate through the world as a slove. At least 'twere free from the chances
Of giving the fartitions offence.
And thereby doing air dances
Oblivious to their humorous sense.
W. L. ANDERSON.

A Cry for Kiver. From the Atlanta Constitution De col' win' blow f'um cas' ter wes En make me shake en shiver;

Dey heah me pray By night en day: "Lawd, sen' de of man kiver Come down en please deliver!
Yo' col' win' make me shiver:
By night en day
Dis n'ar I pray:
"Mo' kiver, Lawd-mo' kiver!" De sparrow hidin' in he nee'
You notice en deliver.
Hit des can't be
He mo' dan me'
Lawd, sen' de ol' man kiver!

Come down, en piesse deliver: Yo' cel' win' make me shiver; Dis pra'r 1 pray By right en day: Mo' kiver, Lawd, mo' kiver: From the Boston Dasy Globe When the last string snaps and a man goes broke.

He turns to the woods or the sea:
He cuts clean loose from the home-bred folk,
While love and nonor Koup like smoke.
And life is a gamble, and death is a joke,
And the universe good to see. There's a brand new sort of a fate for him; They may inquish early and late for him. The hird on the wing is a mate for him. And the hawk on the hunt goes free.

There's the brown and gloom of the forest track,
Where the deer go ghostly by:
There's the starving came and the deadweight pack
The moosehide leder or the trapper's shack.
And a wolf's first life lift the pine woods black,
And the freedom of the sky.

There's the plunging deck and the jarring screw.
And the olishins bright with foam. There's the pungling bit the with foam.
And the ollishing bit the with foam.
The stokehole's blare and its naked rew,
Or the tonsalls drenched with the gulf stream dew.
And the sharp, salt breath of the landless blue.
Where a man forgets his home.

We know it, my friends of the "broke brigade."
Pals of the plain and sea:
Single-handed and unafraid.
The artists of life and the fools of trade.
But we think we know how the game is played,
And we know where it's best to be

There are some that may wait and pray for us;
There is luck that never will stay for us;
But the wo do and the waves will make way for us
When the "broke brigade" goes fred
FRANK LILLIE POLLOCK.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. Referring to the novel, "Charlotte Temple"
Mrs. Howson, I notice in George Munro's Sons' I
princy of Popular Novels a novel called 'Lucy Te
ple, by Mrs. Rowson, although on the title page it
printed Mrs. Hawson, possibly a misprint. I ha
danced over the book, and it purports to be a sento Charlotte Temple, relating to Charlotte Temple
isoughter Lucy, aged 15. Do you know if Mrs. Howson is also the authoress of this book: 2 Do y
know if the approximate position is now known
Weenawken Helpitis where took place the distbetter
Hamilton and Burri.

A SCHOIL. Referring to the novel, "Charlotte Temple" be Rosson, I notice in George Munro's Sons L.

1. Mrs. Howson wrote "Lucy Temple, or the Three Orphana," a sequel to "Charlotte Temple." It was not so successful as the first novel. 2. The duelling ground is raquely described as being "about two miles arove the Hobeken ferry," on a "grassy ledge or shelf about twenty-five feet above the water, about two yards wide by twelve in length." It is almost opposite Forty second street, and is now covered by the tracks of the rallroad that runs back of Jersey City and Hoboken, connecting the various roads running from those places.

An old German street musician told me many years ago that sucking a lemon before the hand was a favor ite bay's trick, and that when they saw a boy or two at iti would cause the salius to gather in their mouths; same would be blown into the instruments and stop them up. As to testing for dampness, I would suggest to place a lump of nucklime in a saucer. If misture is present the lime will fail to pieces.

Piesse tell ine how much an original share one share of the London Low River Company or London (England) city water stock is worth at present A. R. The intest sale was at the rate of about \$125,000 for an Ontire share. The highest price on record was £ 25,500 in 1597; in 1890 a share sold for £124,000. the latest was higher. There are only seventy-two original shares, of which 35 are "adventurers' shares' and 36 "King's shares." The adventurers' shares command higher prices than the "King's shares. There are "new shares" that sell for about \$410 cach.

1. What is the ceremony of elevating the Host?

2. What does it signify?

3. Is it the same in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches? In the present production of Henry V. at the Garden Theatre the English princes wear similar collars decorated with what appears to be the letter S.

4. Ar three "S. S." collars?

5. If not what order is the "S. S." collar beadge?

6. How is basiardy represented in heraldry?

6. How is basiardy represented in heraldry?

6. The application of the consecuted water to the

1. The exhibition of the consecrated water to the people. 2. It is held up that the congregation may worship it: after the conservation, according to the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church, it is Christ's actual body, and therefore to be venerated. 3. The elevation of the Host is not in accordance with the rules of the Episcopal Church. 4 The "collars of S S " are not worn by princes nowadays, but by the chief Judges of some of the law courts, the Lord Mayor of London, the heralds and the sergeants at arma 8. We do not know. 6. The collar of "S S." is not the badge of an order, and no one knows accurately what it means 7. Merely a charge or hearing. It was originally a difference. A. By a baton sinister, a bend cut short

Please give the locations of the parks and "breathin places" for which space was made by the tearing down of tenements on the lower East Side. E. H. M. The William H. Seward Park, at Division stree and East Broadway, and the Hamilton Fish Park, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Willett and Sheriff

Does a hoy sentenced to one year in the pentientiary for a felony lose his vote? Does a man, a permanent resident of New York city, lose his vote by serving a four years sentence in the New Jersey State Prison for a felony committed in that State?

J. P. H. 1. A person convicted of a felony is not sent to the pentientiary, but to State prison. A person cor victed of a felony loses his vote. 2 Yea.

1. The length of the Sahara Desert? 2. The length of the longest tunnel in the world? 3. The height of Washington Monument? 4. The probable height of Gollath? 5. The number of cells in a square foot of honey? 6. Date when Congress adopted the present national colors.

P. J. 1. It extends from the forests of the Soudan to the-

Atlas and Algerian Mountains, but the mileage has not been measured. 2. As distinct from an underground road, the Simplen tunnel in the Alps is the longest - 12 h miles 3, 555 feet 5 h inches 4. From 10 h feet down. 8. We do not know. 6. June 14, 1777, when the Continental Congress resolved that the flag "be thirteen stripes, alternate red and . and thirteen stars white in a blue

Kindly explain why LL. B. is used instead of L. B. Bachelor of Laws), and why A. B. is used and not D. W. A very learned man says. Because there were two laws, the dvil and the canon; while the arts were

taken collectively." taken collectively."

How is it possible for the electoral votes of a State to be divided between two candidates. John Fiske, in his "Civil Government of the United States," says that all the votes of all the States were cast for one candidate from 1830 until 1850, when the votes of New Jersey were divided between Lincoln and Douglas, which happened because three of the seven electors were on both tickets. This did not occur again until 1892, when nine of Michigan's votes went to Harrison and five to Cleveland, besides two or three other States being split. It does not seem probable that both parties would have the same electors on their ticket. Of course, after an elector has been elected he can vote for whomsever he pleases, but it does not seem likely that an elector would be nominated. not seem likely that an elector would be nominated on either ticket unless he were a good party man. What, then, explains the division? W. N. W.

There were three Democratic ticketsin the field and one Republican ticket. In some States a fusion of the Dem candidates for electors were divided, two being given to Bell, two to Brecklaridge and three to Douglas. Enough Democrata refused to approve the fusion and voted only for the three Douglas electors, to give those | playing over a scale. three more votes than the lowest three on the Republican licket; therefore Lincoln got four and Longias three votes. Flectors are split in the same way even without fusion. In 1892 in Michigan the five "high men" on the Democratic ticket got more votes than the five low men of the Republican ticket.

Will you tell me how a "curred bail" is pitched! J. T. M'N.

Mr. Henry Chadwick described the "curre delivery" thus: "The theory is based on the fact that a retard-ing effect is produced on one side of the hall in its passage through the air, caused by its rotating on its own axis, by which means it defects from a straight line on the side of the bell that passes through the air the quickest."

What is the greatest number of United States ediers. Regulers and Volunteers, on duty at any otime in the Philippine Islands, and when? R. ORR. We cannot say; but before the Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry and the other troops wete sent to China there were 64.162 officers and men in the Islands. The Pourteenth has gone bacy to Manila and other troops have reached the Islands from this country; so, probably, there are more there now than at any

Rindly inform me when, and on what occasion, and by whom, the words and music of "Fair Hervard" (the Harvard University hymn) were composed. GRADUATE. By the Rev. Samuel Gilman (Harvard, '11), in 1834, for the 200th anniversary of the founding of the college. The music was that of Moore's "Believe Me, If All These Endearing Young Charms," but earlier than that, was used for the ballad of "Alonzo the

I am in receipt this morning of a letter from an English correspondent, in which he says that the following assounding news has been widely noted in the English press, viz. "It appears that the American soldiers in China had to be urged on by their officers, as they were afraid to advance. Their officers said to them: "Go ahead, and don't show such cowardies; the English can see you are afraid to advance. What can they think of you?" Can this humilitating story be true!

It can be; only it isn't. A. J. Clarke-The verse you want is Swift's

Brave and the Pair Imogene."

So, paturalists observe, a fica.
Has smaller ficas that on him prey;
And these have smaller still to bite em;

give you full information on the points you want

J. I.—It is perfectly proper to draw your own will; the important part is to sign it in the presence of two witnesses, who must sign their names and give their

T. F. McC .- Anticosti Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, though owned by a Frenchman, is under the British flag, and subject to the Canadian lawa.

NOTES OF ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

There has been great progress in the else of electrical machinery since the dynamo began to be an imago a machine absorbing 50 horse-power and able to maintain 500 16 candis-power lamps was considered very large, and machines of this size were the ex-ception rather than the rule. Now dynamos of 2,000 and 5,000 horse-power are usual elee. while a numher of machines of \$,000 horse power are working at Ningara Falls and others of the same capacity are under construction for the Massena, N. V. plant

It is difficult to realize the great power of machines of this aire time of them could furnish current for about 7,000 are lamps of about 60,000 incandescent lamps of the neual size. Working as a motor, one of them could pull six locomotives backward. One of them could furnish current enough for all the tele graph lines of the world and have some to spare. While at present 5,000 horse-power seems to be the

limit of size of the dynamo, there is no reason why much larger machines might not be made if they were needed. The present limit is imposed by conventence rather than necessity, as larger units would be somewhat difficult to handle and are rarely needed-The largest steam engines in the world at present are those of the steamship Deutschland, each of which develops about 17,000 horse-power. If there were any occasion for building a dynamo to absorb this enormous power there are several electrical concerns in this country that would be able to build it and fur A few days ago a despatch from Galveston said

that the engineers of the cableship engaged in repairing the cable between that point and the Mexican const thought they had discovered evidence that the cable, which was broken at the time of the Galveston burricane, was destroyed by a submarine earthquake, and that the catastrophe at Galveston might have been due to the same cause. The destruction of deep sea cables by earthquakes is so common that it attracts little attention newadays.
In the South Pacific and in the waters surrounding the East Indian archipelago submarine carthquakes are so common that they are reckened among the chief enemies of cables. At one time, several years ago, Australia we

up one morning to find itself absolutely cut off from communication with the rest of the world; not a line of cable connecting its mainland with other points was working, and all appeared to have been cut s multaneously. At the time England was engaged in a diplomatic contention with another great paval Power, and considerable tension marked the situation. The story goes that the Australians at once tion. The story goes that the Australians at once jumped to the conclusion that the Empire was engaged in a war, and that the enemy had followed up the declaration of war by a prompt cutting of the cables connecting the colonies with the mother country. It was not until the arrival of vessels from points where communication still existed that it was discovered that a submarine cartinguake was responsible for the damage, and that the world was at peace. Electric time service was first introduced over more

than forty years ago. In 1857, in Brussels, Bel glum, what was then known as the Nolet system of electric clocks was put in service, about one hun dred clocks being installed at various places in the city and electrically connected with a master clock at a central point. This system, with many im-provements and additions, is still working.

It has been suggested lately that the wireless telegraph might find a useful application in fire-alarm signalling. The qualities most desirable in firealarm signal system are instantaneous transmission of the signal and absolute certainty that the signal sent is received. The first of these is secured by using electrical methods, but the second can be secured only by very careful attention to every detail of lines and instruments and the maintenance of both at the highest point of adjustment and efficiency. Overhead lines, which are in very general use in all parts of the country for fire-alarm circuits, are not trustworthy in sleety or stormy weather and are themselve liable to destruction by fire. Underground lines, while much more certain in their operation, are very expensive to install, and are equally liable with the overhead wires to accidente of a mechanical or elec-

Wireless telegraphy works independently of the weather or of obstacles between the sending and the receiving point, and both the sending and the receiving instrument used in it may be made strong, simple and trustworthy. The suggestion has been advanced that it is, at least, worth while to experiment with the new agency for this bignly important application, and it is thought that some work may soon be done to test its availability for the purpose.

With the increasing use of electricity in all sorts of industries the necessity for accurate methods of measuring the current has brought out a large number of designs for measuring instruments, and the industry of manufacturing electricity meters of various kinds has grown to be of considerable importance. Electrical measuring instruments are of three principal kinds-the voltmeter indicates electrical pressure, the amperemeter shows the volume of current flowing in its circuit, and the wattmeter tridicates the total of electrical energy that has passed through it. In addition to these instruments there are sereral other types, but their use is mainly in laboratories and for the more refined measurements that

Both voltmeters and amperemeters are develop What, then, explains the division.

You have misquoted Fishe or misinterpreted him.

For their action upon the magnetic effects of the curfor their action upon the magnetic effects of the curform property. rents they measure. Both are indicating instruocrais was made; in New Jersey the seven l'emocratic | ments that indicate the condition of the circuit much as a thermometer indicates temperature or a steam gauge shows the pressure in a boiler. These indications are usually in the form of positions of a needle

The wattmeter, of the form employed as an electricity meter in a consumer's premises or on a station switchboard, is an integrating or totalizing intion switchboard, is an integrating or totalizing instrument, and adds up its indications on a series of
dials like those of a gasmeter. The majority of such
instruments are simply electric motors of very small
size and delicate construction. The motor runs at
a speed depending on the energy of the current passing,
and works against a retarding device in such
a way that its total movement or number of revolutions is accurately proportionate to the current that
has passed it in a given time. A simple revolution
counter, consisting of a worm gear and series of dials,
completes the instrument. completes the instrument.

In England there is apprehension that the coal supply of the country is giving out, and that before many years pass the increasing price of coal, owing to the greater depths at which it must be mined, will seriously affect many industries. In Scotland there are many fine water powers, but generally in remote and comparatively inaccessible neighborhoods. The ability of electrical systems of power transmission to make the power of these cataracts available has been well demonstrated, and there is now a strong movement toward the organization of companies for their exploitation. So far the promoters of the various peted by the unsatisfactory condition of legislation regarding enterprises of this character in Great Britain. and also by a sentimental feeling for the natural beauties of the Highlands and lake regions which, it is popularly believed will disappear when the water-falls are all turning water wheels. When the pressure of competition from countries having cheaper fuel is felt, it is likely that these objections will largely dis-appear and that Scotland will become the scene of a large manufacturing industry using electric power from its locks and streams.

The next great step in the application of electricity will almost certainly be in the direction of electrify-ing the suburban lines of steam rallway systems running out of the larger cities. These lines present with their crowded traffic of short-haul passengers. their frequent trains and their many stopping places, conditions that are at once easy for the electric motor train and very difficult for the steam locomotive Already much of the profitable business that was once enjoyed by steam railways in the transportation of auburban passengers has gone to the trolley car, and many managers of railroads having large suburban systems realize that they must, in effect, adopt the trolley car on their lines or lose the best part of

Much discussion has been going on in the technica press and before engineering societies as to the best way to adapt electric traction to suburban line conditions, and the general opinion seems to be that a third-rail direct current system, using motors on the passenger cars, so that trains of two or more cars, or single cars, can be operated, will best serve the purpose. By the adoption of smaller train units trains can be despatched more frequently, so that the ideal condition that is partly attained by the elevated rail condition that is partly attained by the elevated rail-way system in New York—trains at such frequent headway that a schedule is useless to the passenger—may be reached. On account of the higher acceleration at stating that is possible to the elevated trail it is certain that higher overall speeds may be attained, thus shortening the journey for the passenger, and, by reason of the greater distance that may be covered in a given time, extending the suburban radius and inviting new population within it, which means more earnings to the rational.

M. Miller—There is exitant no historical description of Christ. The conventional statues, plotures and descriptions date from acce back, but are destitute of historical value. They err most apparently in not making Christ e Jew.

C. M.—Booth's Theatre at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, was opened on Feb. 3, 1869, and was closed on April 20, 1881. Edwin Booth was married twice; his first wife, whom he married on July 7, 1860, was Miss Mary Deviln. She died on Peb. 21, 1865. On June 7, 1869, he married Miss Mary Runnion McVickar, who died in 1882. way system in New York - trains at such frequent

ACROSL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Burkes. H. G. T. says: After all pass, the dealer turns it down. The eldest hand names a trump and the dealer's partner any he will play alone. Is this right?

to one but the maker of the frittep can play slone In ratiroad euchre, after the maker of the trump has said that he will play sione, either adversary may pley alone against him.

I. C asks what it counts to suchre a lone hand in If both players play against the lone hand two points. If one plays alone against him and eurhres

If heave in a five handed fame A makes it hearts and c lis on the club acc, which he turns out so have in his own hand. He takes five teleks, but it bets he is not entitled to score for a lone hand In most clubs it is the rule for the called ace to de-

elare itself, but when this is not done it to a common art fice to call on an ace that you hold when you are really playing alone. It is evident that if the called acris not held by any of the other players, none of them considers himself the player's partner, and so all play against him, and he is in reality playing

N. H. asks if the dealer must play alone if his part-THE SUN never heard of such a rule. In the large progressive games it is the custom to make the assisting hand, the one that orders up, play alone. Perhops that is what N. H. means

P. A. D. asks the rule about stopping the play and scoring the hand when the bell rings at the head table in the progressive game.

The only satisfactory rule is to stop the play the moment the bell sounds, unless it is the last trick of the hand and at least one card has been played to that trick, in which case all the remaining cards are

placed on the table and the hand scored. At any

earlier stage of the play the deal is void and the

score must be taken as it stood when the bell rang.

M J. H. says: In railroad cuchte, A and B partners against V and Z. it is Z's deal. A pares, Y says he will play alone and B says he will play alone against him. Y insists that by ordering up he prevents any one from playing alone against him. An adversary can be prevented from playing a lone hand by ordering him un, but in this case Y did not order B. He ordered his own partner and went alone. and he cannot prevent either adversary from playing alone against him.

Pitch. J. D. S. says: Playing with seven points on the board to be wiped out, a set to be charged to any player who wipes nothing. A has 5 wipes when he bids 2, pitches the trumn and makes high and low. B. who has nothing off, makes jack and game and says he saves his set. A bets he does not. B cannot save the set, because under the rule that the successful bidder goes out. A is out and the game is over before it comes to B's turn to count.

L. M. K. says: In a two-hand-d game A wants one and B wants three. A bids two and B bids three which he makes. A griting low A sage low goes out next to high and, therefore, he wins. There is no order for the points to go out in a bid-

ding game, except after the bidder has scored. If the hidder gets as many as he bid he scores them first no matter what the others have. If he is not out the others score what they make in the regular order. high, low, lack and the game.

S. M. says: The following are the conditions of the game: "Four points (smudge) goes out. Catch-ing low does not count. Bidding to the board." E deals and D bids four. The dealer refuses to sell and pitches the trump himself, making the smudge and the game. D bets that E had no right to refuse the

The difference between bidding to the board and to the dealer is, that when you bid to the board no one is selling and the highest bid wins, the dealer having no advantage over any any other player and no one gets the points bid, but in bidding to the dealer the number of points bid is credited to the dealer on the slate and if he refuses he must make as many as he refused, but need not make more. In the case given, D's bid shut out any further bidding and E had no right to say anything. It is usual when a player to willing to hid four to say nothing, but to lead a card, which means, "No one can outbid me."

Pinorhie.—R. W. says: A bets that if you meld 80 kings and 60 queens you cannot meld any marriages. B bets you can if the cards are still on the board when you win tricks. It is chiefly in New York that they make it a rule that some fresh card must be played from the hand every time a meld is scored. According to the strict rules of pinochle B would win the tet

J. J. asks what becomes of the meld in a four-handed gam- if the melder does not take a trick. It is wiped off the slate. H. H. M. saye: A has \$90 points in a two-handed game when he turns up the div. He indists that he has won but B bets he must take a trick before he can acore the turned dix.

B is wrong. He is thinking of the three and four handed same. In two-handed, the turned dix is scored immediately, just like a turned jack at seven-up. C. F. W. says: In a four-handed game the dealer insists that he can distribute the cards two, three or four at a time, as he pleases, so that he deals them the same way all the time. B bets he must deal four

a misdeal.

M. C. L. says: A wants 170 and B 80. No one calls game, and when the cards are counted it is found that A has 172 and B 78. B bets the game is a tie as A did not call out. Bloses. It is only when both players are out and neither has called that the game is a tie. When one sout and the other is not, the one that is one wins

the game on its merits. H. V. G. savs: Pour men are playing, each for himself, agreeing that the first man shall go out at 800 and the others shall play on to 1,000. Per-ently A calls out, but it is found that he has only 706. Should be go on to 1,000 with the others, letting some one else get out at 800, or what should be done? As the game was to be continued after one man was ut. It was evidently a case of stick the low man. and in all such cases any man who ca'ls game when he is not out is stuck, because he loses to all the

If C. B. will send full name and address THE SUN

B is right

D. D. B. says: In a two-handed game, A wants 18, B desis and A leads the acc of trumps and then melds 40, declaring out at the same time. B bets he must take another trick in order to get out. B is wrong. Winning the trick with the ace of trumps entitles A to score any meld he may have in his band before drawing a card. If he took another trick it would entitle him to another meld, which he does not want, because he is already out. Bis thinking of the four-banded game, in which all the melds are made first and a trick must be taken afterward in

H. K. savs: After melding 60 queens A marries each one of the four in succession, and after winning still another trick wants to score 80 kings for the four which are still on the board. Is this correct? Yes. It is usual to call, "Eighty to score" when the last marriage is made. In many New York clubs

order to make them good

the meld for the kings would be lost, as they insist on at least one fresh card from the hand, but that is sim-Polor.—J. H. says: A opens a fack pot. B raises and C stays. A raises B and B raises A. C steying with them. After the draw the opener bets and B raises him C stays and A raises agin. Now B drops and C calls. C insists that he have right to see B's cards because he C, called every raise B made. B bets he need not show his hand because he is not in the final call or showdown.

Bisright A. C. B. says: If a cald is faced in dealing before the draw does the player get the next card? He must take the faced card. It is only when two cards are exposed in dealing to the same player that

he can refuse them, and it is then a misdeal. M. H. saya: A new pack is called for, and after being well shuffled is dealt. The pot is opened and four me play. One gets three queens, when the opener finds he has been given a joker. The man with the three queens bets that he wins the pot, ner-It is a misd-at breause the pack is imperfect, and

all bets must be withdrawn. W. S. P. says: There are five men in the nool. Three drop out and A calls H. B shows a pair of aces only, which are mood shough to beat A. but A asks to see the rest of B's cards which B refuses, saying he need show only enough to beat A.

How did B know that aces would beat A unless A told him? A should say nothing about aces being good or not, but demand to see all B's hand and if is will not show it. A can take the pool in the ground that B's hand is foul, because B's hand is the ralled hand and must be shown frat

G L L says: Six men are playing dollar limit. A bit do 50 cents, which is straddles, making it two dollars to play. C bets this cannot be done. Cis right. The straddle being simply a blind and which is half the betting limit.

D. O. says: A makes a bet and B calls bim. A shows his hand and B says, "That's good." A wants to see B's cards, but B bets he need not show them as it is not a jack pot. Jack pots have nothing to do with the rule that all hands in a call must be shown to the table. Not only A but all the other players should inalet on meMILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Several of the European general staffs are studying the feasibility of organizing special corps something after the Boer model. The principal difficulty lies in the limited supply of horses at the command of the farlous governments, with the exception of finants The last equips consus in that country is stated to have shown considerably more than 10,000,000 horses fit for war purposes.

While the attention of Europe has been drawn to the events passing in China, some curious incidents that have almost escaped notice have occurred in Rus-sia. The Third Sapper Regiment, which had been detached from the headquarters of the army corps at Willon in Hussian Poland was hurried back from Odessa, where it was awaiting embarkation for China On its return to Wilne the general commanding addressed it and said that it had been ordered back by the Crar to be ready to Join the other forces 'against that for whom we may be ordered to meet." Other regiments that were being held in readiness for secice in China have been sent to the Russo-Turktan frontier in Asia, the Turkish Government having reenforced its carrisons in that direction, it was be lieved at St. Petersburg, at the instigation of the Ger-

The adoption of a four-gun battery by the French is being much discussed in Germany, where Gen. von Rohne has expressed the opinion that a battery of four gune bas the advantage of occupying a smaller front. This position is severely handled by some critics, who argue that while too many guns may be inconvenient they are not dangerous, one to particular pointing out that in a possible war Germany might have to fight on two fronts, and therefore cannot afford to reduce the strength of the field batteries

An English military observer who was with the Prench troops during the recent managuvres says that he was much struck by the way in which the large forces of infantry were brought into action. There was no confusion, and regimental officers had their men well in hand.

The Russian Minister of Wave and Communications has opened a school of river navigation at Blagovestchenak, where officers and engineers are to be trained for service on the Amur and its tributaries. A number of intilitary officers are also to be employed in the flotilia on the Amu-Daria in Turkestan and on the Afghan frontier, in order to familiarize them with the navigation of that river.

An Imperial rescript has been issued for the gradual demobiliration of the Russian troops in Manchuris and on the Chinese frontier. The troops in the province of Pechili with the Third, Fourth and Fifth Rife Brigades with their artillery are, with the naval forces, to be retained under the command of Vice Admiral Alexeleff. The troops that crossed the frontier, with the exception of certain corps specified, will be demobilized, and shose that have not prossed the frontier, with the exception of the Pifth battalions of some Siberian regiments and the Stretinsk and Chita regiments, are to be reduced to a peace footing, the four battation corps being transferred to the reserve. The troops of the Semirechensk territory on the western Chinese frontier are also to be reduced to a peace footing, only one battalion of the Turkestan Rifes remaining at Semtrechensk, In regard to the Cossacks, the reserve, mounted, artillery and infantry corps will be demobilized at once. the second reserve regiments remaining under arms for a short time longer.

The new German machine gun is said to have stood the test of the mandurres extremely well, and is to be supplied to the whole army, the regiments on the western frontier receiving it first. The gun te mounted with springs on four-wheeled carriages drawn by four horses. A man to take charge of the horses is mounted and four others ride, two on the gun carriage, and two on the limber. The breech mechanism works with extreme rapidity and is provided with a bronze water jacket. The limber contains 250 cartridges in belts which work automatically, and so rapidly, it is stated, that an almost incredible number of shots can be fired in a minute. The offiorrs and men wear a grayish-green uniform with red collars and badges, and the leather accourrements and boots are yellow-brown. The men are armed with the new chasseur rifle, and are provided with intrenching tools, and the non-commissioned officers CATTY TETO VETS.

Following the increase of population, the recruits toining the colors this year in Russia numbered 297.100 against 201,100 in 1599.

The new Austrian battleship Hapsburg belongs to a type in which upon a moderate displacement. 8,840 tons, a great many qualities are combined. The hull is greatly subdivided and for 68 per cent. of the length, 853 feet, there is a double bottom of cellular construction. The side armor above and below the waterline is \$.6 inches thick and extends along as per cent, of the ship's length, while the transverse bulkheads are of 7.8-inch steel. The armament to heavy, being three 9.4-inch and twelve 5.9-inch Skoda are sixteen Belleville botlers and two triple-expanston four-cylinder engines, which are calculated w maintain a regular sea speed of eighteen knots.

The naval programme of the French Government for 1901 forcibly illustrates its determination to bring the navy up to the requirements of French policy The total number of vessels of all descriptions to be completed pushed forward, or begun is 111. Of these thirteen belong to the present year and are only noninally in the list for 1901, which is thus reduced to ninety-eight. Of the thirteen, one is the battleship lena, the others are two submarine boats, nine seagoing and first class torpedo hoats and a despatch transport. Of the ninety eight four are battleships. fifteen armored cruisers, twenty-four destroyers, fifteen submarine boats and thirty nine other torpedo craft. In 1901 the battleships Henri IV. and Suffren, the armored emisers Jeanne d'Arc and Montcaim, and the first-class protected cruiser Jurien ia Gra-rière will be completed, as will be three destroyers, five submarine boats and twenty-four torpedo craft of various descriptions. It is intended that seven of the armored cruisers now in hand shall be launched in 1902, the others in the two following years, and the tremaining aubmarine craft in 1902 and 1903. Two battleships A 8 and A 10 are intended to be completed in 1905. It is to be noted that the French are abandon ng the construction of seagoing torpedo boats andare actively providing themselves with the class of destroyers which serve also as torpedo ressels. The points most to be remarked are that the triple screw has been adopted for all the larger vessels that there are no ships with unarmored ends building, and that the water-tube botler is still in favor

The officer commanding the Royal Engineer to the south of Ireland has written to the Limerick Har-bor Commissioners suggesting that a floating torpedo boom be constructed for the protection of the floating dock, in the event of England's being at war with a naval Power. The proposed boom would be swing into position every evening and watched through the night by an armed guard. In the course of his letter he remarks:

"The docks at Limerick are so far up the river that it is altogether unlikely that an inimical vessel of to inflict injury on a single commercial dock, but it is probable that a picket boat or torpedo boat might make a dash for it. One torpedo or charge of gua. cotton exploded against the gate would destroy it."

It has been officially announced to the troops in the camp of manœuvres at Aldershot in England that, except by special permission of the War Office, the usual Christmas leave will not be granted this This is naturally the cause of very varied comment, as are other incidents pointing to uncer-

tainty as to the immediate outlook in Europe Extraordinary Finds in Roman Foram.

From the London Standard.

ROME, Nov. 1.—The excavations in the Forum of the last few days have resulted in "finds" of extraordinary value and interest. Among the objects discovered are the following: 1. Two equestrian statues of Castor and Pollux. These statues, which belong to the best period of Grecian sculpture, stood before the temple of Castor and Pollus. The statues were broken by the Barba-

sculptures can be completely restored.

3. A magnificent Greek statue of Apolio. 4. A Greek bust of Jupiter. 5. Two arches in Parlan marble, with Greek bas re-

6. The Pons Juturna, which belongs to the epoch of Rome un ter the Kings. 7. The rostra of the Republic, which every one thought had disappeared. 8. A portion of an aqueduct dating back to before the foundation of Rome.

9. A prehistoric inscription which as yet has not been deciphered. The most important discovery is that of a great

Christian basilica in the Palatine. Magnificent freacoes, marble columns, and beautifully decorated aar-cophagi have been found. The basilica belongs to the